

JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

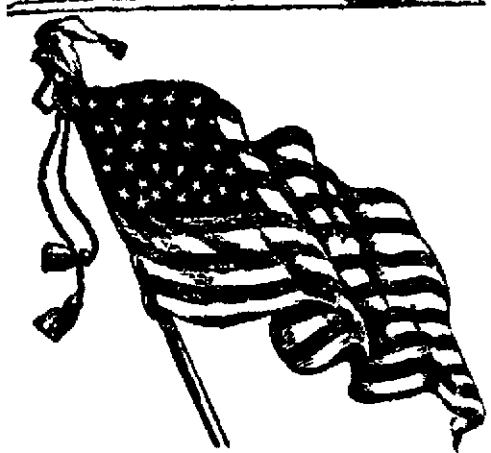
VOLUME 7.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1863.

NUMBER 45.

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PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY
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MULLEN, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAFAYETTE BLOCK, MAIN STREET.
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Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Potomac Army Moving.

It is announced in the Intelligence at Washington that the army of the Potomac is again advancing, crossing the Rappahannock at sunrise on Tuesday morning. It does not appear that the enemy opposed the movement. But the opposing force are so near each other that a battle must take place very soon, or a retreat on the part of the enemy. The perfect condition of Gen. Hooker's army leads to the confident hope that his present advance will be successful.

The New Fleet Ready for Work.

Our excellent friend John Bull has not only built another pirate to devastate our commerce, but has permitted it to depart, and also to complete its armament, no doubt from his workshops. The Virginia did not go out of sight of England before her guns were put on board. It is stated that she went into the British channel, near the French coast, where the armament was no doubt conveniently waiting for her, and she is now doubtless among our shipping on the Atlantic. Does anybody believe that all this could have been done, if England had desired to prevent it? We do not credit the idea that her government is so helpless as that.

The Polish Revolution.

The latest foreign arrivals announce the spreading of the Polish insurrection, notwithstanding the first defeat. Its proportions are enlarging so fast as to include nearly the whole of Southern Russia. The Emperor has proclaimed an amnesty to all who lay down their arms by the 30th of May, but we presume it is not accompanied by promises of the reforms in government demanded by the Poles, and has increased rather than diminished the intensity of feeling. The other despots of Europe are very much troubled about this rebellion, and want it stopped as soon as possible.

So far as America is concerned we should desire to see revolution spread into all the countries where man is deprived of his rights, if there is a chance of success. A general European war, with liberty for the masses for its object, might possibly succeed. At any rate it would advance republicanism a step or two forward in those countries best prepared for it. So far as our own affairs are concerned the insurrection in Poland would help us by calling the attention of our enemies to matters nearer home, and by destroying the great market for breadstuffs in Russia, upon which England and France so much depend.

A NECESSARY ORDER.—Gen. Burnside has issued another order in which he forbids the army in Kentucky to interfere in the recovery of runaway slaves belonging to that state. Those made free by the war measures of the President are, however, protected and are not to be sold, and any sale of the kind is declared void. This order was made necessary in consequence of the great number of emancipated slaves who come into the state, who were being imprisoned and advertised for sale to pay their jail fees. Kentucky newspapers are full of such notices.

IMMENSE SHIPMENTS.—The Chicago Journal says:—The shipments of grain by lake, as posted at the Board of Trade yesterday, for the preceding day, amount to the immense sum of 552,800 bushels, as follows: Flour, 6,000 barrels, equivalent to 25,000 bushels; wheat, 83,200 bushels; corn, 449,600 bushels; oats, 45,000 bushels. Yesterday the shipments exceeded even those of the previous day, amounting to 601,055 bushels. Sum total for forty-eight hours—one million one hundred and eighty three thousand eight hundred and fifty-five bushels. Averaging the freight at seven cents per bushel to Buffalo, a fair estimate, it amounts to the sum of \$82,569.35.

The rebels, during the recent cannonade near Charleston, fired 3,500 shots, and killed but one of our men. The same luck followed them during the recent passage of the Vicksburg batteries by a fleet of gunboats and transports. They fired 500 cannon shot and killed but one man.

Mrs. PARTINGTON on Wednesday.—"It is a solemn thing in matrimony—a very solemn thing—where the minister comes into the chancery with his surplus on, and goes through the ceremony of making them man and wife. It ought to be husband and wife, for it isn't every husband that turns out to be a man. I declare I shall never forget when Paul put the no-good ring on my finger and said 'with my goods I endow thee.' He used to keep a goodly house then, and I thought he was going to give me the whole there was in it. I was young and simple, and didn't know till afterwards that it only meant one call on a grown year. It is a lovely sight to see young people, 'blighting the trough,' as the song says, and coming up to consume their vows."

A debating club in Worcester lately discussed the important question, "Whether a rooster's knowledge of daybreak is the result of observation or instinct?"

"My girl," said a fellow the other day, "some nigger calling me honey last evening." "Indeed, how was that?" "Why she called me old hewman."

Editors Gazette:—My last letter left the garrison at Washington in a tight place—the blockade of the river effective—the rebel batteries and intrenchments closing in upon us—the bombardment growing every day heavier and heavier—supplies of provision and ammunition shorter. Many began to think that the rebel pickets were right, that they had really "got us right where they wanted us" and that we should soon be "on the road to Raleigh," but things are changed. On the night of the 13th the transport Escort ran the gauntlet of the batteries on Hill's and Rodman's Point, bringing the 5th Rhode Island regiment. The boat brought bad news from the reinforcement by land. Gen. Spinola had left Newbern with a large force, met a small body of the enemy and after a brief skirmish hastily, and cowardly retreated, while at the same time the enemy had spiked their guns and were preparing for hasty flight. This is what report says, it may be exaggerated, we hope it is, but fear it is too true. There has evidently been no cowardice, or gross negligence in some quarter. The day after the arrival of the Escort, Gen. Foster issued the following order:

"HEADQUARTERS FORT WASHINGTON, April 15th, 1863.
GENERAL ORDER:—The commanding general announces to the garrison of this town, that he is about to leave for a brief time the gallant soldiers and sailors of this garrison. Brigadier General Potter will remain in command, and in him the commanding general has the most perfect confidence as a brave and able soldier. The command of the naval forces remain unchanged, therefore that arm of the defense will be as effective and perfect as heretofore. The commanding general leaves temporarily for the purpose of putting himself at the head of a relieving force, and having raised the siege, expects soon to return. But before leaving he must express to the naval force here and to the soldiers under his command, the 27th and 44th Massachusetts regiments, detachments of the 3d New York artillery, and 3d New York cavalry, and North Carolina volunteers, his thanks for and admiration of their untiring zeal, noble emulation and excellent courage, which has distinguished them during the sixteen days of the enemy's attack on this post, and he feels confident that the display of their qualities under General Potter will hold the place until the siege be raised."

In that we believed Gen. Foster could raise the siege, this "order" raised our hopes.

On the morning of the 16th the general embarked on board the Escort, and in broad daylight boldly ran the blockade. They put several shots into the boat, but did not injure her machinery so as to prevent her from passing. Her noble pilot was killed. He was a brave fellow. It is said he was offered two thousand dollars to run the boat up and back. After the Escort passed, no more firing was heard from the rebel batteries. Five deserters came in and reported that the batteries in the woods on the left of the bank of the river had been deserted—that the rebels had gone to Petersburg, Va. Two companies of infantry were sent out to shovel down their earthworks—the company of cavalry was sent on a scout. Seven or eight miles out they came up with the enemy's rear guard. From the cavalry's report of the appearance of the rebel camp ground, and from what the deserters say, we conclude there must have been between four and five thousand infantry and eight pieces of artillery in our front on that side of the town.

Our gunboats could not prevent the rebels from removing their guns from Rodman's point, opposite the town, on the right bank of the river. About 5 p. m. two companies of the 5th Rhode Island were sent over to occupy their works. About seven o'clock companies C, D, and I of the 44th, were ordered to embark on the gunboat Esquire for Hill's Point. We landed at sunrise yesterday morning and found the work deserted. The place is a stronghold—strong by nature, made stronger by the arts of war—a high bluff projecting out into the river so as to command it for several miles both up and down. A deep ravine, back of the bluff, walled over with heavy timbers, and covered with earth, forms a perfect bomb-proof. The fort seems impregnable. The 100-pound shells from our gunboats damaged it but very little.

Early this morning I started out into the pine forest scouting—discovered an old chair, a rough table and bench. Some slips of paper are lying around, and on each is written the single word "Guilty." Here has been held a court of justice. On this old chair where I now sit, at the judge advocate—on that rude bench in front of me sat the council—these tall pines were the silent spectators. Here some delinquent, perhaps a deserter from the cause of Freedom, was tried and condemned—perhaps executed. The outstretching branch of that pine may have been his gallows. A little to the right is a new made grave. On the head-board, in pencil mark, is written, "Henry Davenport, 52d Reg't N. C. T." In the quiet of the early morning there is an impressive spot. Not a sound is heard save an occasional bird song, and the sighing of the wind through the tops of the tall pines. I think I like the companionship of this pine forest this morning much better than I should have done two days ago. The impressive silence is more social than the deep-toned talk which has been heard here for the past seventeen days.

MATHEWES.
The following account of the gallant and successful attempt of the 5th Rhode Island regiment, to reinforce General Foster at Washington, N. C., alluded to by our correspondent "Mathewes," is copied from the New York Tribune's correspondence:

In the afternoon of the 13th of April Col. Sisson called together Lieut. Col. Tew and Major Jameson, and told them he felt that a desperate step was needed, and they fully endorsed his plans. He then sent his compliments to Gen. Palmer, and requested him to send him to Gen. Foster's relief. Gen. Palmer did not think it safe to go. At length Col. Sisson got the privilege of making the attempt, and the Escort was put under his command. At half-past eight

I stood on the after deck in the clear, calm starlight as a single stroke of the bell on the gunboat half a mile away sounded the hour agreed upon to move. One after another of the grim monsters of war moved off toward Hill's battery. The Escort came in the rear. Col. Sisson borrowed a 12-pound Ward-gun to put on the forward deck for his own amusement. Sharpshooters were stationed about the ship to take care of those on shore and in the guard-boats moving about in the river. The rest of the command was put as low as the ship as possible. As I looked out into the future, certain questions would force themselves upon my mind. Could the pilot strike the gate in the row of spiles? With less than a foot of spare water under our keel, would she not, in the crooked channel, at some point get aground? Might not a shot explode the boiler, and send this multitude of souls? Might not some shell explode and pierce the carpet of human bodies voluntarily spread over those barrels of gunpowder to protect it, and send those noble men to repose from the battle? Col. Sisson knew that on his coolness and skill hung measureless and immortal interest. Quietly the gunboats took position, perhaps a mile or so from the battery. Each gun was trained and ready for work. The Escort slowly and quietly moved toward what the pilot supposed to be the gate; she stopped; a little nearer the shore—slowly. Not a sound save the low patter of the wheels. Presently a crash. The wheel reeled, all steam was crowded out, and she passed the gate. Flash—whist—and we were under a most terrible fire from Hill's battery. The gunboats opened on the fort. Not a shot struck us. The four miles between Hill's and Rodman's batteries the channel is crooked and the water shallow. Col. Sisson stood between the pilot and man heaving the lead, and passed the soundings as coolly as he eats his oysters. The sharpshooters next opened upon us from the shore. The guns at Rodman's raked just down the channel, and there we had to go just under them to set by. Enraged that we got by Hill's battery and the blockade, they seemed to outdo themselves to hit us. The Escort was not to be harmed. One grape-shot and some nine balls hit the boat, but no man lost a drop of blood. The black steward told me he prayed all the time, and he knew God would not let them rebels hurt us. When our boat touched the wharf, the cheers were equal to three thousand men, and afterward we learned that the rebels supposed a large force had arrived.

The most intense joy was manifested by the garrison at our timely and safe arrival.

BY TELEGRAPH.
REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.
Office at Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

New York, April 23.
The rumors that the rebels are marching on Wheeling and Pittsburgh rests on the fact that a force had appeared at Morgantown, Va., on the Monongahela river, near the state line of Pennsylvania. No fears are entertained for either place. It is not probable that the rebel force will proceed any further north.

A dispatch to the Washington Star, dated Harper's Ferry, yesterday, says: We have information that the rebel Gens. Jones and Imboden, with some forces, are at Moorefield, probably on the way to New Creek, to destroy the Baltimore and Ohio railroad in that vicinity.

The Baltimore American of Monday, says: "Rumors of rebel approaches to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad have assumed quite a serious aspect. On Sunday evening and during Sunday a movement of eight thousand troops was made on to strengthen points west of the Cumberland, and two regiments left Baltimore to take the places of those moved further westward."

On Sunday night two companies of rebel cavalry made their appearance at Hovelsburg, and were driven off, and did not succeed in damaging the Cheat river bridge.

There has also been a rebel force, for two days, not far from Clarksburg, threatening to advance on the road.

A rebel force of four thousand, under Gen. Boyd, left Winchester early this week. Measures were immediately taken to checkmate them.

CAIRO, April 28.
Special to World.—Four transports have just arrived from Cape Girardeau, two of them having on board the 23th and 27th Wisconsin regiments. The gunboat Little Rebel has also returned. Orders restored at the Cape, and the women and children have returned from the Illinois shore.

As the rebels were repulsed on Sunday they fell back to Jackson, ten miles. About midnight, Sunday night, Gen. Van derver fell upon them, completely surprising them, killing and wounding a number, and taking some five or six hundred prisoners. The guard house and jail at Jackson are full of prisoners.

Gen. McNeil pursued them on the Bloomfield road, overtook them yesterday, and gave them another flogging. We have not full results.

This information is received from Col. Montgomery, of the 23th Wisconsin.

The rebels, as far as they could, have completely devastated the country, respecting neither friend or foe. Their force is between seven and nine thousand, mostly cavalry and artillery. Whenever they could they have cut the telegraph wire and carried it off.

force, as if again meditating an attack on Franklin.

Union men, refugees, deserters, and contrabands from the vicinity of Tallahassee and Shelbyville, express the opinion that if we don't advance against the rebels, they will shortly advance against us. It is reported the rebels were 70,000 strong at Tallahassee, two weeks ago.

WASHINGTON, April 28.
The navy department to-day received a letter from Rear Admiral Porter, dated April 17th, giving a few particulars of the passage of the Vicksburg batteries in the morning previous, but not materially different from what has already been published. He adds, all the vessels were ready for service in half an hour after passing the batteries. An examination of the Indiana showed that she was much shattered. The rebels got her two 9 inch guns. One 11-inch gun was burst, and was lying on deck, and the other fell overboard, and now lies alongside in nine feet of water.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—The place has yet to be found where negroes are numbered and have not yet embraced the earliest opportunity to volunteer under far more unfavorable circumstances, with at least as much at stake as the whites.

Enough negroes here are enlisted to form a regiment—half as much as the white population have achieved after two years of trial—and on yesterday the President was notified by Commissioner Dole, on behalf of officers engaged in this work, that if he would give assurance of the same protection to blacks as he extends to white soldiers, this district would easily furnish an entire black brigade.

It is reported that the McDowell commission has sent evidence here implicating a number of prominent officers in the southwest in the crime of selling negroes for cotton or money, and that they will be dismissed the service.

A. M. Hall, the veteran editor of Nashville, Tenn., is appointed minister to Bolivia, on the recommendation of Gov. Johnson, vice Carter, of Ohio, returned.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 27.
The Canadian steamship Anglo-Saxon, which left Liverpool at two p. m. on the 10th inst., with 350 passengers, a crew of 84 men, and the United States and Canadian mails, was wrecked four miles, east of Cape Race, at noon to-day, the 27th, during a dense fog.

Seventy-three persons escaped from the wreck by ropes and spars, and twenty-four more in a life boat, making a total of ninety-seven. Two other boats have not arrived off Cape Race in consequence of the density of the fog, and seven more persons who embarked on a raft, are also missing. There is still a heavy sea and fog. The commander is supposed to be among the drowned.

The Purser, first and second officers, and doctor are saved, and one cabin passenger, Lieut. Simpson, of the royal artillery, Hon. John Young and family are supposed to be in one of the missing boats.

The deck broke up about one hour after the ship struck. Several persons clung to the rigging until the foremast fell, but no assistance could be rendered.

Guns are being fired at Cape Race to attract the attention of the missing boats.

PICTON, April 28.
LATER.—The steamer Dauntless at nine a. m. to-day (Tuesday) picked up two boats containing ninety people. It is very fine and clear on the coast to-day.

CINCINNATI, April 28.
General Burnside has issued an order changing the time of the execution of Thomas M. Campbell, from May 1st to May 8th.

Forty rebel soldiers and three spies were arrested and brought into Lexington, Ky., to-day. They will be brought down here and sent to Camp Chase. Jack Caldwell, a notorious rebel leader, who has been in the Confederate army, was arrested to-day back of Corvinton, and sent to Camp Chase.

A man named Dick Eggleston, who harbored in Corvinton, to-day, for Jeff. Davis, was immediately arrested and sent to Camp Chase this evening.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.
NEW YORK, April 28.
The steamer New York, from Southampton 13th, has arrived. The Virginia which was launched from the Clyde for the confederates, is reported in the British Channel near the French coast, where she took in her armament, warlike stores, &c., sailing westward immediately. She is described as of great strength, very fast, armed with ten heavy guns and two Whitworth 68 pivot guns. Nothing important occurred in parliament. Consols inactive, 92 1/4 and 92 1/2.

The Missouri says Austria is concurring in the views on the Polish question with the western powers. An understanding is established between the three countries for activity in concert towards Russia.

The Patrie, Siecle and Temps are dissatisfied with the Czar's manifesto. The Opinion Nationale says France will never allow herself to be misled respecting the value of the Russian amnesty. Routes declined 1/10 5c.

France has demanded that North Saver be constituted free regarding customs. Negotiations for a commercial treaty with France will be broken off.

Langiewicz declared to the authorities that he can no longer be bound by parole. He will be strictly guarded.

light continuing on the 6th. Commonfort, with 15,000 soldiers, was defending the road towards the City of Mexico, and having continued skirmishes with the French. This news is from Mexican sources, the authority stating that but a small portion of the obstacles in the way of the capture of Puebla were yet overcome.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, April 29.
The Herald's dispatch from the army of the Potomac of the 28th, reports the return of the cavalry expedition to the northern neck. A lot of prisoners and correspondence were taken.

The Herald's dispatch states that the alleged discovery of telegraphic communication with rebels across the Rappahannock is a hoax.

NEW YORK, April 29.
Flour dull, shade easier, 6,700 85 extra state; 7,100 70 R. H. O. Wheat quite steady, 1,350 55 Chicago spring. Corn more, less active, scarcely so firm, 80-91 round. Oats 86-88. Pork better. Lard dull. Stocks firm, 44 1/2.

Whisky irregular and close heavy, money plenty at 6 per cent; sterling 10 per cent for specie. Gold 50 1/2.

A Dutchman's heart rending colloquy is described thus:
"She loses Shon Mickle so much pester as I, because he has got koope tollars more as I has!"

SUGAR FROM BENTS.—The farmers of Illinois are extensively engaged in planting the sugar beet this spring, for the purpose of manufacturing sugar from it.

A wonderful illustration of the power and endurance of the human frame, when properly trained, has just been witnessed in London, where two noted pedestrians, Deerfoot and Mills, ran nearly eleven and a half miles in one hour. The former was the victor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Social Gathering!

M. R. D. S. S. A. of Chicago, would respectfully invite all who are desirous of making a visit to Chicago, to call on him at his residence, 100 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., on Tuesday, May 1st, at 8 o'clock P. M. He will give him views upon the science of dancing with this ball room. He will receive guests from the oldest and best citizens of Chicago.

A Social Hop may be expected in the course of the evening by the Chicago Musical Association. Janesville, April 28, 1863. ap22021.

Cavalry Recruits WANTED!

Third Wisconsin Cavalry Volunteers.
COL. W. A. BARNETT, Commanding.
G. 25 to fill up the ranks of the old company of this regiment. Pay from \$15 to \$25 per month and \$500. \$25 of said bounty to be paid when mustered in.

Two blacksmiths and two teamsters wanted. Apply next door to the Union Passenger Depot. A. M. PRATT, Capt. Co. B. 2d W. I. Cavalry, Vol. Recruiting Officer. Janesville, April 28, 1863. ap22010.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.
CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.
Hector T. Love against George W. Hill, Jr., David H. Love, Nancy Love, Alvin H. Hill, John Apples (deceased), J. A. Stevens, Thomas Connors (deceased), A. O. Mead and Adeline Fuller.

In pursuance and by virtue of the judgment of foreclosure and sale rendered in the above entitled case, on the 24th day of January, 1863, in favor of the plaintiff and against the defendants above named, I shall offer for sale and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the premises in and to the lot of land, to-wit: lot 1, in block number 1, in the city of Janesville, in said county of Rock, in the State of Wisconsin, and as may be sold separately or together, at my office, at the corner of the intersection of the Main street, in the city of Janesville, in said county, on the 1st day of June, 1863.

THE 23rd DAY OF JUNE, 1863, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described mortgaged premises to-wit: all that certain parcel of land, bounded by the lot of J. A. Stevens, in the city of Janesville, in said county of Rock, and State of Wisconsin, and known as and described as follows: to-wit: lot 1, in block number 1, in the city of Janesville, in said county of Rock, in the State of Wisconsin, and as may be sold separately or together, at my office, at the corner of the intersection of the Main street, in the city of Janesville, in said county, on the 1st day of June, 1863.

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NEW DRUG STORE.

I am now opening the

Central Drug Store,

West Milwaukee Street,

TWO DOORS WEST OF CENTRAL BANK,

WHERE may be found a Choice and New Stock of

DRUGS,

PATENT MEDICINES,

PAINTS,

OLIVE,

VARNISHES,

PUTTY,

WINDOW GLASS,

BRUSHES,

FRANCY SOAP,

PERFUMERY, ESSENCE, &c.

In short everything usually kept in a

First Class Drug Store.

The public in the city and country are cordially invited to give me a call and

Examine My Stock of Goods.

The patronage of physicians is also respectfully solicited. My Medicines are of the

Purest and Most Reliable Quality,

(being all new) and having had over

TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE

(as a druggist and physician) in the Pharmaceutical Chemistry, I can fill the prescriptions of physicians with

Dispatch, Accuracy and Safety.

I therefore hope, by close attention to business and a kind courtesy, to

MERIT A SHARE

of public patronage. E. RIVER, ap22010.

Notice.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Chicago, April 27th, 1863.

THE Annual Meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on Tuesday, the 4th day of June, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the election of Directors for the year ensuing, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before them.

JAMES H. YOUNG, Secretary. ap22010.

Sweet Potatoes & New Maple Sugar, For Sale.

I HAVE a large quantity of the best variety of early and late

POTATOES

which can be found in this market, in perfect order and as fresh as the day they were raised, while they are choice and desirable for the table.

Also, several thousand pounds of the cleanest and best

New Maple Sugar

manufactured in this state. The price is the lowest in the market.

Call at my store next door to Conrad's grocery, on Main street, Janesville.

APRIL 28th, 1863. BEN. BORNHEIM, ap22010-3.

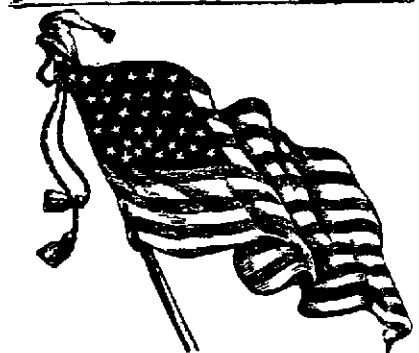
FLOWER SEEDS!

THE largest and finest assortment ever brought to this city. Also

GARDEN SEEDS,

at the sign of the Golden Mortar. C. B. COLWELL, ap22010.

New



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us;
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming over us!

The Potomac Army Moving.

It is announced in the Intelligence at Washington that the army of the Potomac is again advancing, crossing the Rappahannock at sunrise on Tuesday morning. It does not appear that the enemy opposed the movement. But the opposing force are so near each other that a battle must take place very soon, or a retreat on the part of the enemy. The perfect condition of Gen. Hooker's army leads to the confident hope that his present advance will be successful.

The New Pirate Ready for Work.

Our excellent friend John Bull has not only built another pirate to devastate our commerce, but has permitted it to depart, and also to complete its armament, no doubt from his workshops. The Virginia did not go out of sight of England before her guns were put on board. It is stated that she went into the British channel, near the French coast, where the armament was no doubt conveniently waiting for her, and she is now, doubtless among our shipping on the Atlantic. Does any body believe that all this could have been done, if England had desired to prevent it? We do not credit the idea that her government is so helpless as that.

The Polish Revolution.

The latest foreign arrivals announce the spreading of the Polish insurrection, notwithstanding the first defeat. Its proportions are enlarging so as to include nearly the whole of Southern Russia. The Emperor has proclaimed an amnesty to all who lay down their arms by the 30th of May, but we presume it is not accompanied by promises of the reforms in government demanded by the Poles, and has increased rather than diminished the intensity of feeling. The other despots of Europe are very much troubled about this rebellion, and want it stopped as soon as possible.

So far as America is concerned we should desire to see revolution spread into all the countries where man is deprived of his rights, if there is a chance of success. A general European war, with liberty for the masses for its object, might possibly now succeed. At any rate it would advance republicanism a step or two forward in those countries best prepared for it. So far as our own affairs are concerned the insurrection in Poland would help us by calling the attention of our enemies to matters nearer home, and by destroying the great market for breadstuffs in Russia, upon which England and France so much depend.

A NECESSARY ORDER.—Gen. Burnside has issued another order in which he forbids the army in Kentucky to interfere in the recovery of runaway slaves belonging to that state. Those made free by the measures of the President are, however, protected and are not to be sold, and any sale of the kind is declared void. This order was made necessary in consequence of the great number of emancipated slaves who come into the state, who were being imprisoned and advertised for sale to pay their jail fees. Kentucky newspapers are full of such notices.

IMMENSE SHIPMENTS.—The Chicago Journal says—The shipments of grain by lake, as posted at the Board of Trade yesterday, for the preceding day, amount to the immense sum of \$22,800 bushels, as follows: Flour 5,000 barrels, equivalent to 25,000 bushels; wheat 83,200 bushels; corn 449,600 bushels; oats 45,000 bushels. Yesterday the shipments exceeded even those of the previous day, amounting to 601,055 bushels. Sum total for forty-eight hours—one million one hundred and eighty-three thousand eight hundred and fifty-five bushels. Averaging the freight at seven cents per bushel to Buffalo, a fair estimate, it amounts to the sum of \$82,869.85.

The rebels, during the recent cannonade near Charleston, fired 3,500 shots, and killed but one of our men. The same lack followed them during the recent passage of the Vicksburg batteries by a fleet of gunboats and transports. They fired 500 cannon shot and killed but one man.

Mrs. PARTINGTON on Wednesdays.—"It is a solemn thing in matrimony—a very solemn thing—where the minister comes into the sanctuary with his surplice on, and goes through the ceremony of making them man and wife. It ought to be husband and wife, for it isn't every husband that turns out to be a man. I declare I shall never forget when Paul put the nuptial ring on my finger and said 'with my goods I thee endow.' He used to keep a dry goods store then, and I thought he was going to give me the whole there was in it. I was young and simple, and didn't know till afterwards that it only meant one call on a year. It is a lovely sight to see young people 'blighting the trough,' as the song says, and coming up to consume their vows."

A debating club in Worcester lately discussed the important question, "Whether a rooster's knowledge of daybreak is the result of observation or instinct?" "My girl," said a fellow the other day, "came near calling me honey last evening." "Indeed, how was that?" "Why she called me old honey."

Editors Gazette.—My last letter left the garrison at Washington in a tight place—the blockade of the river effective—the rebel batteries and intrenchments closing in upon us—the bombardment growing every day heavier and heavier—supplies of provision and ammunition shorter. Many began to think that the rebel pickets were right, that they had really "got us right where they wanted us" and that we should soon be "on the road to Raleigh," but things are changed. On the night of the 13th the transport Escort ran the gauntlet of the batteries on Hill's and Rodman's Point, bringing the 6th Rhode Island regiment. The boat brought bad news from the reinforcement by land. Gen. Spotswood had left Newburn with a large force, met a small body of the enemy and after a brief skirmish hastily, and cowardly retreated, while at the same time the enemy had spiked their guns and were preparing for a night fight. This is what report says, it may be exaggerated, we hope it is, but fear it is too true. There has evidently been cowardice, or gross negligence in some quarters. The day after the arrival of the Escort, Gen. Foster issued the following order:

"HEADQUARTERS FOR WASHINGTON, April 14th, 1863.
GENERAL ORDER.—The commanding general announces to the garrison of this town, that he is about to leave for a brief time, and that he is leaving the command of this position to Brigadier General Foster, who will remain in command, and in him the commanding general has the most perfect confidence as a brave and able soldier. The command of the naval forces remain unchanged, therefore that arm of the defense will be as effective and perfect as heretofore. The commanding general leaves temporarily and for the purpose of putting himself at the head of a relieving force—and having raised the siege, expectation to return. But before leaving he must express to the naval forces his confidence in the soldiers under his command, the 27th and 44th Massachusetts regiments, detachments of the 3d New York artillery, and 3d New York cavalry, and North Carolina volunteers, his thanks for and admiration of their untiring zeal, noble emulation and excellent courage which has distinguished them during the sixteen days of the enemy's attack on this post, and he feels confident that the display of their qualities under General Foster will hold the place until the siege be raised.

In that we believed Gen. Foster could raise the siege, this "order" raised our hopes.

On the morning of the 16th the general embarked on board the Escort, and in broad daylight boldly ran the blockade. They put several shots into the boat, but did not injure her machinery so as to prevent her from passing. Her noble pilot was killed. He was a brave fellow. It is said he was offered two thousand dollars to run the boat up and back. After the Escort passed, no more firing was heard from the rebel batteries. Five deserters came in and reported that the batteries in the woods on the left of the bank of the river had been deserted—that the rebels had gone to Petersburg, Va. Two companies of infantry were sent out to shovel down their earthworks—the company of cavalry was sent on a scout. Seven or eight miles out they came up with the enemy's rear guard. From the cavalry's report of the appearance of the rebel camp ground, and from what the deserters say, we conclude there must have been between four and five thousand infantry and eight pieces of artillery in our front on that side of the town.

Our gunboats could not prevent the rebels from removing their guns from Rodman's point, opposite the town, on the right bank of the river. About 5 p. m. two companies of the 5th Rhode Island were sent over to occupy their works. About seven o'clock companies C, D, and I of the 44th, were ordered to embark on the gunboat Eagle for Hill's Point. We landed at sunrise yesterday morning and found the work deserted. The place is a stronghold—strong by nature, made stronger by the arts of war—a high bluff projecting out into the river so as to command it for several miles both up and down. A deep ravine, back of the bluff, walled over with heavy timbers, and covered with earth, forms a perfect bomb-proof. The fort seems impregnable. The 100-pound shells from our gunboats damaged it but very little.

Early this morning I started out into the pine forest scouting—discovered an old chair, a rough table and bench. Some slips of paper are lying around, and on each is written the single word "Guilty." Here has been held a court of justice. On this old chair where I now sit, the judge advocated—that that rude bench in front of me sat the council—these tall pines were the silent spectators. Here some delinquent, perhaps a deserter from the cause of Treason, was tried and condemned—perhaps executed. The outstretching branch of that pine may have been his gallows. A little to the right is a new-made grave. On the head-board, in pencil-mark, is written, "Henry Davenport, 52d Reg't N. C. T." In the quiet of the early morning this is an impressive spot. Not a sound is heard save an occasional bird song, and the sighing of the wind through the tops of the tall pines. I think I like the companionship of this pine forest this morning much better than I should have done two days ago. The impressive silence is more social than the deep-toned talk which has been heard here for the past seventeen days.

MATTHEWS.
The following account of the gallant and successful attempt of the 5th Rhode Island regiment, to recapture General Foster at Washington, N. C., alluded to by our correspondent "Mathetes," is copied from the New York Tribune's correspondence:

In the afternoon of the 13th of April Col. Sisson called together Lieut. Col. Tew and Major Jameson, and told them that he felt a desperate step was needed, and that he fully believed that the time had come when the elements to Gen. Palmer, and requested him to send him to Gen. Foster's relief. Gen. Palmer did not think it safe to go. At length Col. Sisson gave the privilege of making the attempt, and the Escort was put under his command. At half-past eight

I stood on the after deck in the clear, calm starlight as a single stroke of the bell on the gunboat half a mile away sounded the hour agreed upon to move. We were on the shore of the river, and the rebels were on the opposite bank. Col. Sisson borrowed a 12-pound Vixen gun to put on the forward deck for his own amusement. Sharpshooters were stationed about the ship to take care of those on shore and in the gunboats moving about in the river. The rest of the command was put as low in the ship as possible. As I looked out into the future, certain questions would force themselves upon my mind. Could the pilot strike the gate in the row of spires? With less than a foot of space water under our keel, would she not, in the crooked channel, at some point get aground? Might not shot explode the boiler, and scald the multitude of souls? Might not some shell explode and pierce the carpet of human bodies voluntarily spread over those barrels of gunpowder to protect it, and send those noble men to repose from the battle? Col. Sisson knew that on his coolness and skill hung the fate of the immortal interest. Quiet on the gunboats took position, perhaps a mile or so from the battery. The Escort was trained and ready for work. The Escort slowly and quietly moved toward what the pilot supposed to be the gate; she stopped; a little nearer the shore—slowly. Not a sound save the low patter of the wheels. Presently a crash. The wheel had struck one of the posts. The ship reeled, all steam was crowded on, and she passed the gate. Flash—what—and we were under a most terrible fire from Hill's battery. The gunboats opened on the fort. Not a shot struck us. The four miles between Hill's and Rodman's batteries the channel is crooked and the water shallow. Col. Sisson stood between the pilot and man heaving the lead, and passed the soundings as coolly as he ate his oysters. The sharpshooters next opened upon us from the shore. The guns at Rodman's raked just down the channel, and there we had to go just under them to get by. Eager that we got by Hill's battery and the blockade, they seemed to outdo themselves to hit us. The Escort was not to be harmed. One gasp and some nine balls hit the boat, but no man lost a drop of blood. The black steward told me he prayed all the time, and he knew God would not let them rebels hurt us. When our boat touched the wharf, the cheers were equal to three thousand men, and afterward we learned that the rebels supposed a large force had arrived.

The most intense joy was manifested by the garrison at our timely and safe arrival.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot

Last Night's Report.

New York, April 28.
The rumors that the rebels are marching on Wheeling and Pittsburgh, rests on the fact that a force had appeared at Morgantown, Pa., on the morning of the 27th, near the state line of Pennsylvania. No boats are entertained for either place. It is not probable that the rebel force will proceed any further north.

A dispatch to the Washington Star, dated Harper's Ferry, yesterday, says: We have information that the rebel Gen. Jones and Imboden, with some force, are at Moorefield, probably on the way to New Creek, to destroy the Baltimore and Ohio railroad in that vicinity.

The Baltimore American of Monday, says: "Rumors of the approach of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad have assumed quite a serious aspect. On Sunday evening and during Sunday a movement of eight thousand troops was made on the road to strengthen points west of the Cumberland, and two regiments left Baltimore to take the places of those moved further westward."

On Sunday night two companies of rebel cavalry made their appearance at Kowalsburg, and were driven off, and did not succeed in damaging the Cable river bridge. There has also been a rebel force for two days, not far from Clarksville, threatening to advance on the road.

A rebel force of four thousand, under Gen. Boyd, left Winchester early this week. Measures were immediately taken to checkmate them."

CAIRO, April 28.
Special to World.—Four transports have just arrived from Cape Girardeau, two of them having on board the 25th and 27th Wisconsin regiments. The gunboat Little Rebel has also returned. Order is restored at the Cape, and the women and children have returned from the Illinois shore.

After the rebels were repulsed on Sunday, they fell back to Jackson, ten miles. About midnight, Sunday night, Gen. Vandever fell upon them, completely surprising them, killing and wounding a number, and taking some five or six hundred prisoners. The guard house and jail at Jackson are full of prisoners.

Gen. McNeil pursued them on the Bloomfield, and overtook them yesterday, and gave them another fogging. We have no full reports.

This information is received from Col. Montgomery, of the 25th Wisconsin. The rebels, as far as they could, have completely devastated the country, respecting neither friend or foe. Their force is between seven and nine thousand, mostly cavalry and artillery. Whenever they have cut the telegraph wire and carried it off.

The federal force sent from New Madrid to intercept the rebels, has not been heard from, and some fears are entertained for its safety.

No arrival from below last night or today.

WASHINGTON, April 28.

The following has been received at headquarters:

St. Louis, April 27.

Gen. Vandever came upon the enemy's rear near Cape Girardeau, last night, and attacked and routed him, taking a large number of prisoners, horses, arms, etc. The enemy retreated towards Bloomfield in great disorder, pursued by the victorious combined forces of Vandever and McNeil.

St. Louis, April 27.
To General Halleck: Gen. Vandever came upon the enemy's rear near Cape Girardeau, last night, and attacked and routed him, taking a large number of prisoners, horses, arms, etc. The enemy retreated towards Bloomfield in great disorder, pursued by the victorious combined forces of Vandever and McNeil.

Contrabands say heavy forces are on Donnell's Point, where they have thrown up intrenchments.

Gen. Price has assumed command of Tallahassee, relieving Bragg. The former is reported to have brought large reinforcements, but this is unreliable.

Previous rumors of a considerable rebel force being at Manchester, are to-day confirmed. On the Tribune they have strengthened their force, as if again meditating an attack on Franklin.

Union men, refugees, deserters, and contrabands from the vicinity of Tallahassee and Shelbyville, express the opinion that we don't advance against the rebels, they will shortly advance against us. It is reported the rebels were 15,000 strong at Tallahassee, two weeks ago.

WASHINGTON, April 28.
The navy department today received a letter from Rear Admiral Porter, dated April 17th, giving a few particulars of the passage of the Vicksburg batteries the evening previous, but not materially different from what has already been published. He adds, all the vessels were ready for service in half an hour of the Indiana showed an examination of the Indiana showed that she was much shattered. The rebels got her two 9 inch guns. One 11-inch gun was burst, and was lying on deck, and the other fell overboard, and now lies alongside in nine feet of water.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—The place has yet to be found where negroes are numerous and have not yet embraced the earliest opportunity to volunteer under far more favorable conditions, with at least as much credit as the whites.

Enough negroes have enlisted to form a regiment—half as much as the white population have achieved after two years of trial—and on yesterday the President was notified by Commissioner Dole, on behalf of officers engaged in this work, that if he would give assurance of the same protection to blacks who extend to white soldiers, this district would easily furnish an entire black brigade.

It is reported that the McDowell commission has been set on foot for the purpose of a number of prominent officers in the south, west in the crime of selling negroes for cotton or money, and that they will be dismissed the service.

A. M. Hall, the veteran editor of Nashville, Tenn., is appointed minister to Bolivia, on the recommendation of Gov. Johnson, vice Carter, of Ohio, returned.

St. John's, N. F., April 27.
The Canadian steamship Anglo-Saxon, which left Liverpool at two p. m. on the 16th inst., with 350 passengers, a crew of 84 men, and the United States and Canadian mails, was wrecked four miles east of Cape Race, at noon to day, the 27th, during a dense fog.

Seventy-three persons escaped from the wreck by ropes and spars, and twenty-four more in a life boat, making a total of ninety-seven. Two other boats have not arrived off Cape Race in consequence of the density of the fog, and seven more persons who embarked on a raft, are also missing. There is still a heavy sea and fog. The commander is supposed to be among the drowned.

The Purser, first and second officers, and doctor are saved, and one cabin passenger, Lieut. Simpson, of the royal artillery, Hon. John Young and family are supposed to be in one of the missing boats.

The deck broke up about one hour after the ship struck. Several persons clung to the rigging until the foremast fell, but no assistance could be rendered.

Guns are being fired at Cape Race to attract the attention of the missing boats.

PICTON, April 28.
The steamer Danvers, at nine a. m. to-day (Tuesday), picked up two boats containing ninety people. It is very fine and clear on the coast to-day.

CINCINNATI, April 28.
General Burnside has issued an order changing the time of the execution of Thomas M. Campbell, from May 1st to May 8th.

NEW DRUG STORE.

I am now opening the

Central Drug Store,

West Milwaukee Street,

TWO DOORS WEST OF CENTRAL BANK.

WHERE may be found a Choice and New Stock of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, PUTTY, WINDOW GLASS, BRUSHES, FANCY SOAPS, PERFUMERY, ESSENCES, &c.

In short everything usually kept in a

First Class Drug Store.

The public in the city and country are cordially invited to give me a call and

Examine My Stock of Goods.

The patronage of physicians is also respectfully solicited. My Medicines are of the

Purest and Most Reliable Quality,

(being all new,) and having had over

TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE

(as a druggist and apothecary) in Pharmaceutical Chemistry, I can fill the prescriptions of physicians with

Dispatch, Accuracy and Safety.

I therefore hope, by close attention to business and a kind courtesy, to

MERIT A SHARE

of public patronage.

Janesville, April 27th, 1863.

Notice.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Chicago, April 27th, 1863.

The Annual Meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the City of Chicago, in the city of Chicago, on Tuesday, the 4th day of June, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors for the year ensuing, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before them.

Approved: JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

Seed Potatoes & New Maple Sugar, For Sale.

I have a large quantity of the best varieties of

POTATOES

which can be found in this market, in perfect order and express I designed for seed, while they are choice and desirable for the table.

Also, several thousand pounds of the clearest and best

New Maple Sugar

manufactured in this state. The price is the lowest in the market.

We call on all who are next door to Conrad's grocery, on Main street, Janesville.

April 29th, 1863.

Flower Seeds!

THE largest and finest assortment ever brought to this city. Also

GRASS SEEDS,

at the Sign of the Golden Mortar.

New York Cash Store!

April 28th, 1863.

FROM AUCTION.

We bought at the Great Sale

Auction Sales in New York

within the past few days, and are now receiving and have in stock over 300 Auction lots of French, English and German

SPRING DRESS GOODS!

many of them bought, and will be sold

Fifty per Cent Less

than the cost of importation. Our entire stock of

Fancy and Imported Goods

have been bought within the last ten days, and during the late big panic, and will be sold at low prices than our neighbors paid for their goods in New York, that bought in the month of March.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.

We have not bought a yard of domestic cotton goods since last October. Our stock is now consisting of

BROWN AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS,

PAJAMAS,

SHIRTINGS,

TRIMMERS,

FARMERS' & MECHANICS' CLOTHINGS,

KNITTING YARNS,

COTTONADES

AND DRILLS.

They were bought then at a

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Amendment to the United States Tax Law Passed March 3, 1863.

Assessor's Office of Internal Revenue.

By the Amended Act of March 3, 1863, the following Additional

Assessors are required:

Architects and Civil Engineers, \$10.00

Builders and Contractors, \$5.00

(All persons who construct buildings, vessels, canals, roads, &c., by contract, are liable to the above license.)

Insurance Agents, \$10.00

Boatmen, \$10.00

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The Prices

SINGER & CO.'S
STANDARD MACHINES
Well known to be the best for
Manufacturing Purposes:
1, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly
sold at \$90,
Reduced to \$70

2, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly

sold at \$100.
Reduced to \$70.
Singer's Letter A Machine,
 the best Machine in the world for Family Sewing
 and Light Manufacturing purposes; Price, (with
 case), and beautifully ornamented,
FIFTY DOLLARS.
 No. 1 and 2 machines are of great capacity and
 adaptation for manufacturing purposes.
 No. 3 machines are especially adapted to all
 kinds of light and heavy.


LEATHER WORK,

Making, etc., etc. They are of extra size, with a long enough to take under the arm and stitch the large buttonholes. They are of the same size as the "A" attaching that cannot be faster done with them by hand; no, the saving of time and labor is not to be compared. The machine is 24 inches long, and the shuttle will hold 15 times as much quantity of thread. The large machines work so fast that they will make 1000 stitches in 15 minutes. We would seek for our Letter A machines, the special creation of Vest Makers and Dress Makers, and all who want machines for Light Manoeuvring purposes. They are of the same size as the Letter A machines, making like them, the interlock stitch, and destined to be as celebrated for Family Sewing as the Letter A machines are for our standard mode of sewing. They are of the same size as the Letter A machines for manufacturing purposes in general. They are always on hand.

Seaming Gauges, Silk Twists, Linen and Cotton Thread on Spools; Best Machine Oil in Bottles, etc., etc.

we manufacture our own Needles, and would warn persons using our machines not to buy any others. We know that there are needles sold of the most inferior quality, at higher prices than we charge for the best.

machines, at higher prices, than the goods manufactured especially for the country. A bad needle may render the best machine almost useless.

Our customers may rest assured that all our Branches are supplied with the  **GENUINE ARTICLE.**

In the case of small purchases, the money may be sent in the form of a bank check or a money order.

Correspondents will please write their names and addresses, city, county and state.

All persons requiring information about Sewing Machines, their size, price, working capacities, and the methods of purchase, can obtain it by sending a card or note to the nearest Branch Office, or to I. M. SINGER & CO.'S GAZETTE.

This is a beautifully illustrated Pictorial Paper. It

We have made the above Reduction in Prices with two-fold view of benefitting the public and ourselves

the public have been educated by spurious machines and cheap imitations, and are consequently ignorant of the true nature of the article they are about to purchase. In order to protect the public from the frauds of the cheap imitations, and to bring the attention of the public to the fact that the only reliable and durable machines are those made by the *Worcester* and *Lowell* companies, we have the honor to state that the only machines that are made by these companies are those that are made by the *Worcester* and *Lowell* companies, and that the only machines that are made by these companies are those that are made by the *Worcester* and *Lowell* companies.

money with less labor than any others, whether imitation of ours or not. In fact, they are cheaper than any other machine as a gift.

Local Agents Wanted.
M. SINGER & CO.,
 493 Broadway, New York.
 Chicago Office, - 50 Clark Street.
 Milwaukee Office, 17 Newark House.
LOCAL AGENTS IN ROCK COUNTY.
 Mr. E. G. GARDEN, : : : : Beloit.
 Mr. Wm. ADAMS, : : : : Janesville.
 Supt. J. F. : : : :
SOUTH FIRST STREET.
 Applications for Grading, Paving Gutters and building
 Curbwalks on South First Street, between Main
 Street and Jackson Street in the Third Ward.
BIDDING.—The road bed will be 50 feet in width
 between the existing curb and gutter.

of the road bed will be 18 inches above the bottom of the gutters. The road bed when completed will be even and uniform in surface, rising regularly

[illegible]

may direct. The saving will be estimated by the
foot, which will include preparing bed for the
stone, laying stone, hauling and furnishing same, &c.

[illegible]

to act in relation to the work mentioned in the going specifications; and that sealed proposals for performance of said work will be received by the Clerk up to the time of such meeting—Dated

1915, 1968.
120384
ANDREW BOSS, JR., Clerk.
Circuit Court, Rock County.
H and Plummer against Edward E. Dimock and
pursuance and by virtue of a Judgment of fore-
closure and sale rendered in the above entitled cas-
e, I, the undersigned, Clerk of the said Circuit Court,
do hereby certify that the said property of the said
plaintiff against the defendants, I shall offer for sale
at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the
first day of May, 1968, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,
at the city of Janesville, in said county, to the City Bank,
of Janesville, in said county, at
THE 25th DAY OF APRIL, 1968,
at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the follow-
ing described land, to-wit: namely: all that tract, lot
and piece of land situated in the County of Rock,
County of Rock and state of Wisconsin, and known
and distinguished as the south half of lot one hundred
and thirty-eight, of the first and second sections of
the fourth township of range one, north of the fourth
north line, according to the recorded plat thereof, or
such thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy said
judgment and sale.

st, 1888. IRA O. JENKS, Referee.
AN, PATTEN & BAILLY, Plff's Attys. 1a22d8m
e sale of the above described property is postponed.

April 23rd, the first day of May, 1858, than to be paid at the hour and place above mentioned.—
At April 24th, 1858.
J. H. O. JENKES, Referee.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.
I, M. Murray, esq Eugene F. Kendall, — Esq. —
J. H. Lewis, and Thomas Tuttle. —
Plaintiffs versus —
Eugene F. Kendall, — Esq. —
and Thomas Tuttle, — Esq. —
Defendants.
do hereby certify that the above named
case rendered in said court, in the above
advised action, on the 6th day of December, 1858, in
and to said parties, and that said case was
sold at public auction, to the highest bidder,
out door of the post office, in the city of Janesville,
in the county of Rock, Wisconsin.

THE 11th DAY OF MARCH, 1859.
At clock 12 M. of that day, the following described
certified premises, to wit: all those tracts or parcels
of land, and being in the city of Beloit, county
of Rock, and State of Wisconsin, and said premises
follows, to wit:—Lot No three (3) and the south

101 No. FOUR (3), in block twenty-six (20), in the
formerly village) of Bel it, according to Hopkins's
y of the same.—Dated December 27th, 1862.
S. J. M. PUTNAM,

W. G. WILLIAMS, Sheriff of Rock County,
Business's Attorney, OGDEN.